THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

December 1, 1945

"Life" And Ambassador Hurley

AN EDITORIAL

U.S. China Policy Not Consistent

By Lieut. Sutton Reynolds, A.U.S.

Shanghai Nazis Retain War Profits

By John Ahlers

"Liberators" Pillage Countryside

By H. Hochin

Crime Wave Sweeps Kunming

By Charles J. Canning

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

World War III?

To The Editor:

THE foreign and Chinese papers call the present hostilities raging in North China and the Northeastern Provinces a civil war, while actually it means much more than that. It may turn out to be the cradle of World War No. 3.

Everybody knows that until the Japanese surrender there was little trace of the Chinese Reds in the Northeast. But now, they are a formidable force, preventing government troops from entering the key economic areas of China. Evidently it was with the backing and aid of Russia that they were able to expand so fast. Russia admitted that the Chinese Reds were allowed to enter the North East as "civilians." What a sly word "civilians" is!

The Russians gave to their "adopted sons" not only the weapons taken over from the Japanese, but also their own modern arms, including "the old tiger," which has been used by the Reds in shelling Kweisui and which has caused losses greater than the government troops ever suffered from any kind of Japanese guns during the past eight years of resistance. Under the pretext of false plebiscite and autonomy they have torn away Inner Mongolia. Their agitation is mainly responsible for the chaos in Sinkiang. They may, as they hope, set up a puppet regime later on in Manchuria, just as the Japanese did 14 years ago. Indeed, one can hardly find any difference between what the Russians are doing now and the steps taken by the Japanese before, except that today it is on a larger scale, and the plot is even more subtle. This is "Mukden Incident No. 2," and China is facing an arch-enemy much slier and more dreadful than Japan. This enemy is invading China while the ink on the Sino-Russian pact has not yet wholly dried.

Unfortunately the American people have been so profoundly misinformed that they have repeatedly urged their government to adopt a hands-off policy. The American people would find too late their interests ousted from the vast territory of China, if she should become another communist country tightly sealed from the outside world. They would find still later that as Germany and Japan had no limit for their territorial ambition, so is Russia's greedy stomach never to be satisfied until the whole world is devoured. Russia is now aggressive, not only in China but also in Korea; not only in Asia but also in Europe.

As the first Mukden Incident led to World War No. 2, so the second one can spread the fire of battle throughout the world, if the world in general, and America in particular, repeat their failure to check the aggressor without the least delay.

This is not a civil war, but "Mukden Incident No. 2!"

CHIA WEN-LIN

Shanghai,
November 23, 1945.

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Conduct of M.P.'s

To The Editor:

I HAVE seen a few incidents recently of M.P.'s striking ricksha coolies and pedicab drivers and I am wondering upon what authority they act.

Above one week ago, I saw a M.P., stationed at the side entrance of the Army Finance office, step into the street where a pedicab was blocking the entrance—which, of course, is reserved for the cars of the "brass"—and put his foot against the back of a pedicab, giving it a hefty shove which knocked the coolie down and skinned him up a bit. Then just the other morning, I saw another M.P., this time in front of Hamilton House, rush into the street and slap a ricksha coolie who had just deposited a Red Cross girl at the door step.

Needless to say, these acts do nothing to improve Sino-American relations, which at this point certainly need improving.

What I want to know is: Where do these G.I. flatfoots get off pulling such strong arm stuff? They can't treat an American that way, so why are they allowed to brow beat the Chinese, whose guests we all are? Surely, General Wedemeyer and his aides haven't ordered the M.P.'s to keep the entrance way to their buildings clear by such means.

I spent some time in India, and there it was a court martial offense to strike an Indian. If this rule does not apply here, why not?

I would suggest that if it is necessary for the entrances to Army buildings to be kept clear of street traffic, the Chinese police be asked to assign a man to each building. Let the Chinese handle their own people. If this cannot be done, why not have the M.P.'s take the seats away from the ricksha's and pedicabs like the Chinese police do, instead of slapping and kicking them?

A TOUCHY G. I.

Shanghai,
November 20, 1945.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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Patriot's Hope

To The Editor:

"OUR only hope was peace, and we hoped that with peace would come order, better living, and other good things. Now at last the war has been concluded, victory has been gloriously gained, but the situation at present has not turned a whit better; nay, it is even worse than it was at the time when we were living under the Japanese rule.

I think, we cannot blame the people for making such remarks and showing their discontent. After having been callously trampled upon by Japanese warlords and after having been ruthlessly exploited by our traitors, people here have lived through more sufferings than any man could describe, and they have undergone hardships which are unknown to people living in Free China. People here, therefore, hoped that after the expulsion of the Japanese all causes of corruption and inhuman living conditions would disappear and everything would gradually return to normalcy. Unfortunately, developments occurred contrary to the expectations of the people. Look at the commodity prices, for instance, which have been soaring skyhigh and even surpassed the highest quotations recorded during the war. To be sure, there are many complex factors to be made responsible for the high price level such as transportation difficulties, idle plants, and many other things. If the authorities, however, showed a firm determination to carry out their price control measures, prices here could not reach such an alarmingly high level.

Moreover, as a result of bad living conditions, social unrest has made its appearance here, and cases of robbery on roads and canals have become daily occurrences, so that people have become afraid of travelling.

Since China, with the help of the Allied Nations, has been liberated from the iron hands of the Japanese Imperialists, the continuance of such a state of affairs is ignominious and will lead not only to a loss of faith in the Government on the part of the people, but will also bring about a loss of respect towards us on the part of our friendly Allies. People here, therefore, most ardently hope that effective steps will soon be taken to cope with such a bad state of affairs since otherwise China's newly acquired freedom and independence will have been won in vain.

T. W. LOH

Shanghai,
November 18, 1945.

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"Life" And Ambassador Hurley

LAST week the forces of reaction scored twice in the "Battle for China" currently being fought in America. First was the lengthy, generally inaccurate and entirely misleading editorial about China appearing in Henry Luce's Life Magazine. Second was a signed article endorsing the editorial by U.S. Ambassador to China, Patrick J. Hurley, which was run as a advertisement by Life in the New York Sun, mouthpaid pieece of New York's financial district and other American papers.

Before proceeding further with Life's editorial and Ambassador Hurley, we feel that it is well to set forth a few painful, but all too true, facts about "opinions on China" in America.

First is the opinion held by the reactionary and highly conservative type American. This type, whether business man, government servant or what not, first decides what is in his interest. Then he sets about justifying his position, adorning it handy catch-all phrases such as "liberty," "unity," and so on. Naturally he is essentially dangerous in that he has only one aim: his own personal advancement in this material world, regardless of how others are aflected.

Second is the dyed-in-the-wool communist. This type of American also establishes his position in relation to what he believes will best promote the interests of world communism. Then, he too, immediately sets about justifying his position. For those of us who fail to "appreciate" the benefits of Marxism as practiced under the Lenin-Stalin version of the "Dictatorship of the working class," this type too is dangerous. He cloaks his motives in equally high-sounding language and all too often drags in the honest democrats and liberals who become his unknowing tools.

The last type is a general mixture of middle-of-the-roaders, social reformers, democrats, liberals, and so on. This type, or group, makes up the majority of the American public and as such is the natural prey of the reactionaries and radicals, who tirelessly threaten and wheedle in their attempts to gain supporters.

This last group is often bewildered and confused by the Agnes Smedley's and Wilbur Judd's, and Patrick Hurley's too, who hurl abuse at one another and at the same time assure the "American people" what is best for them. This seeming confusion and lack of voice on the part of the majority of the American people often counts for the rest of the world's frequent misjudgement of American opinion and policy and its consequent surprise when so-called election upsets occur, or when government policies are repudiated at the polls.

It goes without saying that Life and Ambassador Hurley belong in the first category. We will give Ambassador Hurley and Life's editorialist the benefit of the doubt and believe that they are honest, although misinformed, men who sincerely believe that they are on the right track.

However, it is the real establishers of the policy which these men are spouting that we are worried about. The founders of this "line" are the age old economic and military imperialists who reason that a Kuomintang-controlled China will best suit their interests. They personally care little, if anything, about either the Kuomintang or the Communists. They are interested in a stable and orderly, militarily and economically strong China that will be both a bulwark against Russia's challenge for world leadership and a fertile market and field for investment. If they thought the Chinese Communists would establish such a regime, they would gladly support them. The well-being of the Chinese people, or their feelings in the matter, enter into the matter absolutely not at all. They are minor items, with which these arch-reactionary imperialists do not intend to deal.

The Life editorial, in building up a "picture" of China for its readers, makes several small errors of fact, which individually seem almost insignificant, but in the whole present a somewhat colored picture. For instance, it blithely says China has "no boundary disputes with any of its neighbors." This is not true. The border dispute with the British over Burma is still hanging fire, while the contention over the Yunnan-Indo-China boundary is of course "settled" as long as China has troops in Indo-China and will be until such time as the French feel strong enough to reopen the question. This, admittedly though, is a small point. However, it is part of Life's "picture" of a big, happy, reasonably well consolidated China on excellent terms with all its neighbors.

Again, Life says, "There are more than 400,000,000 people in China who are strictly Chinese, and they are much more homogenous than for example the people of the U.S. Popular misinformation about the Chinese includes the idea that they speak many entirely different dialects. This idea is far more wrong than right. At least 300,000,000 Chinese speak a language which varies no more than the dialects of Vermont and Alabama." We have no idea where Life got this information. Whether factually correct or not, its implication is so false that it is astounding. Perhaps 300,000,00 Chinese *do* speak a practically non-varying language; perhaps they are more homogenous than Americans, but we've yet to see a Vermonter and Alabaman who frequently had to draw imaginary "characters" with their fingers on the table before the conversation could proceed.

From these assumptions of "no border disputes" and a "homogenous race" and a few other more or less correct statements, the editorial proceeds to "a well-defined land, a well-defined people, China is also a nation with a well defined government."

Further on, the editorial, discussing China's wartime government, lists a series of half-truths which present an entirely different "picture" from the existing one. "The government," it says, "maintained itself and kept most of its functions going. It collected taxes, supported armies, maintained its diplomatic representation in every friendly country; it also maintained schools and hospitals, postoffice and telegraph, and gave such relief as it could to the needy. All this was done on a necessarily inadequate scale, but all functions of government were performed." This is true, but it is only part of the truth. It takes into account none of the governmental functions that were performed only on paper, the ones that were only half done and the great amount of unnecessary inefficiency and corruption that robbed most of their full value.

We agree with Life that it is remarkable that any of the ordinary functions of government were maintained at all, and we feel that the fact that they were redounds to the credit of the Central Government. What we object to is that to the average American, who knows nothing about China, such a statement would imply that the Chinese Government maintained much the same sort of functions as did the American government during the war, when, for instance, the normally instantaneous phone connections between New York and San Francisco were disrupted and you had to wait an hour or two. It does not tell the American public of the hours, and

even days, spent by infuriated subscribers trying to phone from Chungking to Kunming. It implies a disrupted and slow postal system, not a mail service that, if it did not lose your letter delivered it one or two hundred miles per week. A collection of truths that unfortunately add up to a false whole.

The liability side of Chungking's ledger is dismissed with: "Chiang Kai-shek's government has often been justly criticized as a dictatorship. A graver fault is that it hitherto lacked strength and ability to control things in China enough. Hence inflation, hence also abuse or conscription and other scandals." "Hence inflation," is a pretty neat way of disposing of a situation in which the price of foodstuffs rose from 117.4 in early 1937 to 7,421,300.0 in August of 1945. "Abuse of conscription" also is a nice way of picturing conscripts, who have been rounded up like animals in gigantic man-hunts, being led through the streets roped together and menaced by earlier captives' guns. Nor does it picture war-time Kunming on the eve of "Conscription Day," when wealthy merchants paid CNC$10,000 per head to keep their sons out of the army, while clerks, messenger boys and coolies fled to the hills to hide for a week.

Life also is guilty of the now worn out trick of comparing the Chinese and American Communist Partys and then saying. How would you feel if Foster, Browder and Co. went around with tommyguns trying to force their way into the White House? It is patent that there is little connection between them. The American Communist Party, a tiny minority, has for years been repudiated by the American people at the polls and lives only by the continued support of its small group of ardent followers plus, so say its enemies, financial aid and instructions from Moscow. The Communist Party in China has never been repudiated at the Polls, just as never has the Kuomintang, nor any other party, ever been either repudiated or accepted at the polls. The independence of the Communist Party in China dates from its split from the Kuomintang during the revolution. Since that time, its fortunes have waxed and waned, as have the Kuomintang's. Its bearing of arms dates from a time when the Kuomintang, bearing arms too, was also an outlaw party opposed to the established government of China. The Kuomintang has been the more successful, obtaining control of most of China and practically completing the revolution successfully. However, the controversy between the two revolutionary parties was never settled, and, it appears, will not be settled for some time.

After meandering through some rather tricky and involved logic about how it is the American Government's duty to supply coal to Shanghai, and must do so, even if it means kicking the Communists out of the north where they are obstructing this peaceful and legitimate aim by tearing up the rails over which the said coal is to be hauled out—and, incidentally, over which Kuomintang troops could conceivably be hauled in—Life ends up with an appeal to the sober and just, but fearless, Americans with:

"Never was there a time or place when calm and courageous American public opinion could do more to insure peace in the future. Divisions in this opinion should be healed at once. There will be time enough to sympathize with the Chinese Communists after they become a legitimate party and start acting as such. There will be time enough to accommodate our Chinese policy to Russia's when Russian-Chinese policy—if it ever does—becomes different from ours. Now is the time to support the legitimate government of China with all our heart and soul. We need regret nothing if we stick by our friends in Asia, the best friends now and the greatest friends to be that a nation ever had."

Of course we should stick by our friends; but does sticking by our friends mean imposition by force of the rule of one group upon the nation? It seems to us that the only fair way to settle the Chinese civil war, which, as we have repeatedly said, may lead to World War III unless settled quickly and sensibly, is to let the Chinese people settle it in accordance with their wishes. Either America must get her troops out of China and give no aid to either side—at the same time making certain that Russia does likewise—or she must reach an understanding with Russia and, in accordance with the principles laid down at San Francisco, force a cessation of hostilities and a mediated, compromise peace.

The Economic Program

IT was with great satisfaction that we read President Chiang Kai-shek's six-point, five-year plan for China's economic reconstruction.

It is indeed fitting that the economic problem, undoubtedly one of the most pressing facing China, should receive the president's personal attention.

Since this program is to be directly supervised by President Chiang, we can expect it to be free from the all too frequent abuses of corruption and general inefficiency. While it is unnecessary to point out the prevelance of such abuses in the past and how they have robbed previous undertakings of their full value, it is worth noting that such an economic reconstruction plan obviously offers many opportunities for those who are ready to enrich themselves at public expense.

The selection of minor administrators, as well as key officials, should be made with extreme care, great attention being given to their past records.

Although the six points listed by President Chiang are only general aims, without specific instructions as to their implementation, they are quite sufficient to serve as an outline and appear to cover the economic needs of the country well.

The first point, "Establish as soon as possible an intensive nationwide program to improve transportation," is certainly a much needed measure. The building of roads, utilizing, as President Chiang said, Japanese troops as laborers, should be one of the first enterprises. Soon there will be available to China thousands of U.S. Army vehicles. These trucks, jeeps, command cars, etc. are just the right type of vehicle to traverse the primitive roads of China. Built for war, they are many times more sturdy than any normal vehicles and will stand up reasonably well.

The second point, "Promptly develop an intensive program for the strengthening of China's agriculture," is a more difficult task and will take considerable time to accomplish. Perhaps the first concrete step that can be taken is to open up lands in the north to Chinese farmers. Other improvements, such as scientific farming and construction of modern conservation projects, will take much longer, since extensive education and the acquiring of foreign funds, equipment and technicians will be required. It is doubtful if much along this line can be accomplished in even five years.

Point three, "Organize an immediate program to assist Chinese industry to increase production," is another one that can be put into effect rapidly. Since there was practically no industry worth the name in China on V-J Day, the mere reopening of existent factories in the liberated areas will be a forward step. The building of new industrial establishments and the improvement of technique in line with war-time developments abroad will take many years. Certainly only a start can be made in the next five-years.

The fifth point, "Act to encourage expanding foreign trade in China," can, of course, be implemented immediately. If export restrictions were modified, or even temporarily lifted, a small amount of merchandise already stored along the docks in Shanghai could begin moving abroad within a few days. So far the limited number of ships clearing the port have not been fully utilized because of difficulties in arranging for export permits and for the handling of the foreign exchange to be obtained for the goods. All that is needed to encourage foreign trade is a reasonable assurance to traders that they may operate at a profit. Aside from the shortage of shipping, foreign trade is now at a standstill because there is no profit in it.

The sixth point, "Begin at once to obtain detailed information on economic projects considered of prime importance for the next five years," is obviously of utmost importance. No comprehensive economic planning program can be successful without first obtaining detailed information about the needs the program should fill.

We feel that the program has come at a most opportune time and also feel that if implemented efficiently and quickly, can lay the foundation for China's economic future.

U.S. China Policy Termed Expedient, Not Consistent

By LIEUT. SUTTON REYNOLDS, A.U.S.

(The author of this article Lieut. Reynolds, a former student of American foreign policy, is now stationed in China with the American Army. He, like many other Americans now seeing China for the first time, is not convinced that American policy in the Far East is either realistic or just—Ed.)

AMBASSADOR Hurley's recent remark that "a free, united, and independent China has been for many years the strong, consistent intent of United States foreign policy" can hardly be read without a grim smile by Americans whose concern over their country's relations with China antedates the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Their recollections are longer than those of the "Johnny come latelies" whose sympathy for China had to be awakened by a military disaster wrought by a common enemy.

The genuine friends of China in the United States are not being misled by the Ambassador's statement into believing that the ill-assorted, contradictory manifestoes and maneuverings which have constituted U.S. "Foreign Policy" during the past two decades are either "strong" or "consistent", or that the result of such a so-called policy has been to foster the growth of a "free, united, and independent China." A growing body of educated opinion even refuses to accept the Ambassador's declaration that Washington has evolved any plan with regard to China that could be dignified by the term "Policy".

What is Policy? It is defined as "the art or method of Government; Management of Public Affairs; Sagacity in Management." The word implies orderliness of method, and a logical consistency in the development of such method. Above all, "Policy" implies activity; it is dynamic, not passive. Such characteristics certainly cannot be ascribed to the fuzzy diplomatic philosophies that have successively passed as China "Foreign Policy" in the State Department throughout the years.

In fairness to Ambassador Hurley, it must be pointed out that he does not specificially claim that U.S.-China Diplomacy originating in Washington actually possesses the attributes of method, consistency, and vigor. He applies these attributes to the "Intent" rather than to the policy itself, a tacit admission of the inadequacy of the policy. The spirit has always been willing to help China to her destiny, we may infer, despite any weaknesses in the flesh of our foreign policy. As long as the Ambassador rests his case on the purity of the "Intent" of Washington Diplomacy, no legal indictment can be brought in against his remark. As the outstanding current apologist for America's good intentions towards China, Ambassador Hurley deserves to be awarded the paving contract in the construction of what could be China's Road to Hell.

Despite its expressed intentions, the United States has never pursued a consistent, healthy policy of any sort with relation to the Chinese people. From the days of President Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy" until the present, China's part in the picture has been largely that of a bewildered bystander, with the bystander's peculiar knack for getting hurt in accidents which are none of his own manufacturing. The State Department has had as many inspirations about China as it has had secretaries, teetering from expansionism to isolationism. To add to the confusion, the professed China policies of none of the secretaries have received forceful backing from the administrations they were supposed to represent.

The futile warnings of Secretary Stimson during the Hoover Administration concerning the growing danger to China's integrity from Japan and the Great Occidental Powers were ignored by the General Public and by the President. China heard with enthusiasm Secretary Stimson's pleas for action to restrain Foreign Powers in the Orient, but there was no dynamic policy formulated to back up the Secretary's ideas. They were simply filed for future reference with a few expressions of sympathetic alarm.

The pre-war Administrations of Franklin D Roosevelt were as ineffective in their China Policy. It was this "Good Intention" policy that was so fruitful in expressions of compassion for China's treatment at the hands of an aggressor, but so barren in establishing a program of actual aid to China in her difficulties. While we indicated our sympathy, we continued to equip Japan with the materials of war. It is this contradiction between the administration's verbal intent and its actual policy with regard to China that has made the phrase "Foreign Policy" a meaningless one among China's American friends. That Ambassador Hurley should have had the daring to emblazon the U.S.'s China Policy with the badge of consistency is remarkable.

Even the blackest chapters in the history of our relations with China, when in contradiction of professed policy we voluntarily gave Japan the strength to wage war, are now being prettified by hind-sight editorialists. The ancient and misleading catch phrase like "Open Door Policy", "Free World", and 'Aid to Victims of Aggression" are being bruited about once more as the keynotes of our Far Eastern policies.

For example, the New York "Times" assertes that the United States was plunged into war with Japan as a result of its own altruism in aiding China, a much kinder explanation than that which seemed so obvious in 1941—that we were attacked by Japan in accordance with a premeditated plan of world conquest when we threatened to withdraw our economic support fromh er militaristic adventures. The "Times" adds as policy factors contributing to our participation in the Asiatic war the observation that "we stand for a free world, and it is part of our policy to help victims of aggression". If this was actually a determined policy, rather than a pious expression of moral "Intent", why did the United States wait for eight years to actively oppose Japanese aspirations and to extend appreciable aid to China? The answer is that it took eight years for the United States to discern in Japanese expansion a threat to her own national security. Self-preservation, not a policy founded on high-minded international ethics, was the reason the United States found itself at war with Japan. Traditional U.S. "Policies" have served the "Times" as window dressing to beautify the ugly inadequacy of our diplomatic conduct with China.

The "Times" records another reason for U.S.-Japanese hostilities—that we "were specifically pledged by policy to defend the open door in China, and by the Nine Power Treaty to 'uphold the sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity of China.'"

True, the United States "took the pledge", so to speak, to support the Nine Power Treaty and the open door policy, but the pledge was a paper one. The United States did no more than the other signatories to back up the treaty by force, nor did it pursue with action the open door policy. Like the rest of what we persist in describing as "Foreign Policy", the pledge was a handsome profession of noble intent, but never a positive force in determining our behavior towards China in a practical sense. If the United States were to be judged by its words, rather than deeds, towards China in the years 1932-1940, she might be said to have had a foreign policy. But the judgement cannot be made on the basis of oratory and diplomatic notes.

Washington's Wartime Record of dealings with China is no more commendable than its peacetime fumblings. The secrecy and occasional duplicity with which Lend-Lease to the various fighting Chinese groups was conducted, and the character of some of the political transactions such as that which culminated in the recall of General Stilwell, may have been calculated to encourage a free, united and independent China, but many Americans believe that a less roundabout and subterranean method could have achieved results more consistent with expressed U.S. "intentions".

Among segments of American public opinion critical of Washing-

ton's dealings with China, it is a common source of surprise that the Chinese have accepted on the whole, the sincerity of U.S. intentions with regard to an independent, united China. On the basis of the record they feel there is much ground for suspecting our professions of friendship and unselfishness. Any trust in U.S. Policies in Chinese minds is probably more in spite of our ersatz policies and declarations than because of them. As a result the American public is not completely surprised at the increasing hostility shown towards our troops in North China by the Communists. Simply as Chinese, the Communists have reason to be skeptical of announced U.S. intentions.

Whatever the defects of the Roosevelt Administration in its China dealings, it was superior to the present Washington regime. Where the former at least "viewed with alarm", the latter is acting as complacently towards the matter of China's civil war as though it were a local matter of academic interest. Now that the Japanese no longer menace Pearl Harbor, the "Johnny come lately" friends of China have ceased their cries about a world built on the principles of collective security and are concentrating on domestic issues. President Truman himself has not made a single important attempt to bring home the significance of the China situation to the American people, or to outline a positive policy towards China to meet this emergency. It is doubtful if he yet realizes its full implications. Possibly he is content with Ambassador Hurley's statement that the U.S. has a strong and consistent policy for a free and united China, and to let the matter rest. A policy, according to Washington standards, is something that runs itself on the gleanings of time-worn slogans and outworn political maxims.—A sort of four year clock that is wound only on election day.

The many thousands of China's friends in the United States are sorely worried over their country's lack of a dynamic and clearly defined foreign policy towards China. These people recognize in China's increasing unrest a threat to their own security as well. They will not be convinced by statements such as Ambassador Hurley's that the ambiguous verbalisms, the puzzling silences, and deadly inaction of the past and present constitute a foreign policy of any sort. Let alone a satisfactory one.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

in a forthcoming issue will publish an organization chart of the Chinese Government. Extra copies of the chart will be obtainable at the Review offices, 160 Chung Cheng Road, Eastern.

Shanghai Germans Still Retain War Profits

By JOHN AHLERS

THREE and a half months after the end of the war there are left free in Shanghai more than 2000 non-refugee Germans. These are all German citizens, duly registered with the Shanghai German Consulate-General on the day of the Reich's capitulation. They are in possession of German passports valid up to that day, and of the puppet-issued residential certificates with the green-colored strip indicating allies of the Japanese. Little more than a hundred of these Germans have been temporarily concentrated in the former Japanese School in Kiangwan, behind the Civic Center area. But the large majority of these people are still living and moving about Shanghai unimpeded, unimpaired, in the full enjoyment of their property, and altogether unpunished.

Yet these are on the whole the same Germans of Shanghai who went all the way with the Nazi adventure until its defeat became obvious. They were either members of the Nazi Party, or of such of its affiliations as the S.A. stormtroopers, or the N.S.K.K. automobile corps, or the Deutsche Gemeinde (German Community), or the German clubs. The far greater part of the Shanghai Germans in the heydays of Nazism used to stream to the periodical as well as the extra-ordinary celebrations staged in the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule (Emperor William School), or the gardens of the German Information Office and of the German Consul-General's residence. There for years they hailed the swastika flag on the anniversary of the Nazi seizure of power in Germany, of the Tripartite Pact with Japan and Italy, on Hitler's birthday, and on May 1.

Only when the Nazi power went down, especially after the liberation of France, did the majority of the Shanghai Germans begin to desert the Fuehrer's camp. It was another case of the rats quitting the sinking ship. Yet so many of the rats had done so well abroad the pirate ship that they were reluctant to leave and plunge, and desertion at first went on at a slow pace. Quite a crowd of party members and non-members gathered to celebrate January 30 and even April 20, 1945. A considerable number of Shanghai German parents had their children sworn into the Hitler Youth within less than a fortnight before Hitler's suicide.

Today, of course, it is very rare that a Shanghai German stands by the convictions he expressed in wartime. Few of the Nazi Party members still swear to the swastika flag. None of the non-members will allow that he ever had any sympathy for that flag. Now, that the danger is over, the Nazi beast is slain, and the Japanese thrown off their feet, no less than three new organisations of Shanghai Germans have been formed, two claiming to be anti-Nazi, and the third non-Nazi. Two of these organisations appear to have been formed by bona fide non-Nazis, but all of the three appear as a desirable harbor of refuge to many a Nazi or pro-Nazi. The membership list of at least one of these organisations features quite a number of names of men who condoned or even applauded all the imperialist misdeeds of Nazi Germany: the murder of Poland, the rape of Norway and the Netherlands, the ruin of Yugoslavia, and the war upon Russia.

Last week, the German Affairs Commission of the Shanghai Municipal Government inaugurated a formal registration of non-refugee Germans in Shanghai. Registration forms were discreet, enquiring merely into the fundamental data of personal status, recent occupation and residence. No questions were asked as regards German property. And yet PROPERTY is a magic word recurring in so large a writ before the mind's eye of so many Shanghai Germans, especially of those that were Nazi or close to the Nazi.

A few hundred Shanghai Germans have been on German relief throughout the war. German relief payments were high, and allowed German citizens in the favors of the Nazi regime to live unemployed much better than most employed Shanghailanders of other nationalities lived here throughout the war. The far larger employed section of Shanghai's Germans did very much better. Mere typists at the German Embassy, Consulate-General, Information Office, etc. drew for years salaries with a local buying power two or three times as great as that of present good U.S. dollar salaries. The higher employees fared correspondingly still better, and the top Nazis and their hangers-on payed themselves salaries which in most countries Cabinet Ministers could not obtain. In 1942 and 1943, the Shanghai Germans so impudently flaunted their well-being in the faces of other Shanghailanders that their prosperity aroused the ire even of the Japanese war profiteers.

Most successful were the big German business firms. These firms, since 1937, experienced no less than three successive booms. First, they served as a cushion between such Chinese collaborators as did not dare to deal with the Japanese outright, but preferred to sell their vessels and goods and services to German firms which resold to the Japanese. Shanghai Germans made much money as middlemen in this traitorous enterprise.

Next, subsequent to the outbreak of World War II but before Hitler's suicidal attack upon the USSR, the Shanghai German business community acted as chief purchasing agent for German militarism in the Far East. It was Shanghai's German firms that bought, often through devious ways and methods, colonial raw materials for the Reich such as rubber, tin, antimony, tungsten, quinine, etc. Such Shanghai German-bought supplies in 1940 and the first half of 1941 were shipped via the USSR to Germany in ever increasing quantities and substantially contributed to the winning of Hitler's ephemeral "Victory in the West" and the destruction of Yugoslavia. Entire new fortunes were made out of this trade by Shanghai Germans using their best Nazi contacts and connections.

And there followed Shanghai German prosperity era Number Three, when local hoards of German-made manufactured goods and German-bought raw materials were gradually released into the ever rising wartime commodity market. Again, very substantial profits remained in local German hands. The aggregate wealth in those hands has greatly increased since 1937, and this almost exclusively through wartime profiteering made possible by shrewd and ruthless exploitation of opportunities created by the great Nazi War Crime. Where is that wealth now?

That wealth is hidden away. Ever since Stalingrad, Shanghai Germans hid their wealth. After the Allied landing in Normandy, local Germans generally liquidated their estate property, partly by real and partly by fictitious sales to Chinese and to foreigners. They bought gold bars and U.S. dollars and hid them with their friends. They bought Swiss Francs and Swedish crowns and booked them in other names. They transferred industrial plants and offices into other hands, and not a few even transferred their apartments and furniture to obliging "neutrals."

It cannot be so difficult to trace that wealth now. With the capitulation of Germany, that wealth is forfeited. It belongs to the victorious Allies, and in Shanghai it belongs to China. Whosoever hides it, commits a fraud, punishable by a jail sentence. What can be easier than to make every local German declare his property under oath? Some will rather disgorge than perjure themselves. Many may indeed prefer perjury to surrender of their share in Hitler's loot, but perjury can be detected. Rewards may be held out to informers on hidden German property. Sharp penalties may be threatened to all who know but do not tell. A thorough search must be made.

There is yet another German PROPERTY problem to be taken up. On the downfall of the Reich, local Nazi officialdom decided to carry on. Despite the terms of the German capitulation, local German government and party officials did not keep their hands off the official and inofficial funds of the Reich at Shanghai. On the contrary, they distributed those funds at will among a preferred group of Nazis and their hangers-on, many of whom got shares in this extra loot for the months of August and September last, i.e.., for periods after even the Japanese surrender. Many of those who divided these funds are well-to-do men with plenty of funds of their own. The distribution of these funds was an act of fraud; the recipients of shares in these funds are in no better position than ordinary receivers of stolen goods; those responsible and those who benefited must be punished, and be made to disgorge.

Those Shanghai Germans who deliberately stood aside, detesting Nazism from their hearts and refusing to benefit from its crimes even indirectly, were but few. They may number some fifty or a hundred individuals, and may be singled out easily. The others either actively participated in Nazism, or collaborated, or condoned it, in order to promote, or at least not to disturb, their own material interests. There is no reason why they should fare better than the average German in Germany today.

The Christian Science Monitor

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Liberation Brings Misery To Many Rural Areas

By H. HOCHIN

IN many of the "liberated areas" the arrival of peace has brought so much misery to the villagers and farmers that many now complain that victory is worse than war. One of the more prevelant sayings currently going around the villages is: "Japan suffered a miserable defeat, while China suffered a miserable victory."

To be honest we must confess that this unexpected victory of ours, which caught both the government and the people unprepared to cope with the problems of reconversion to peace, has been indeed a miserable one for China and most of her common people.

Buried Alive

Perhaps the most ravaged place since the end of the war has been Nanwei, a rural hsien in Pootung. At the time of the surrender there were about 200 armed members of the puppet army. As if by magic they overnight became "patriotic guerillas." Their first move was to impose a "people's presentation" tax of CRB$20,000 per *mou*. This was collected though the local Pao Chia system within five days. Those slow to pay were tortured, imprisoned or even killed.

Another "volunteer group" of some 20 men, headed by a sinister gangster nicknamed "Great Pockmarks," kidnaped a well-to-do merchant in the town of Ta Tuan and demanded 2000 piculs of cotton for his release. When his family refused to pay, he was buried alive by the "guerrillas."

Recently a Kiangsu Third District Volunteer Corps was organized in the Pootung district by the Kiangsu Provincial Government. This force, consisting of 300 men, 200 of which were armed, was created to restore law and order. The day the corps was organized a tea house in Ta Tuan was raided by eight armed gangsters who robbed the patrons as well as the tea house, making off with an estimated CNC$2,000,000.

New Tyranny

Elsewhere around Shanghai, in towns such as Minghang, Kunshan and Fungchin, the same situation prevails, with the dark shadows of a new tyranny, as grotesque as the one imposed by the Jap's "Chinese hounds," emerging. For two months after the Japanese surrender, the local administrations in those areas were actually in a state of vacuum.

The puppet troops collaborated with former interpreters and secret detectives of the Japanese and acted as the supreme rulers. In Fungchin, more than 12 villages have been looted several times by these "rulers." Similar raids occurred at Kunshan and Minghang. In addition there have been several robberies by various unknown troops coming from Shanghai. Many of the inhabitants of these rural areas have been forced from their homes.

More recently the provincial government has sent a few troops and officials to these areas to clean up these lawless elements. However, their first act was to collect from the peasants the land revenue for 1945. This of course was in direct violation of orders from Chungking, which abolished this year's land tax. The provincial officials explained that they had to collect the tax in order to pay administrative expenses since the provincial government had advanced them no funds.

Traitors Unmolested

Soochow, although praised as the "Paradise south of the Yangtze," actually is still a "hell." The troops guarding Soochow belong to the new Sixth Army and many of their administrative officials are former anti-Japanese underground workers. A good underground worker, however, does not necessarily make a good administrator. Moreover, because of the nature of their previous work, these new officials have many close connections and friendships with interpreters and detectives formerly employed by the Japanese. The result is that most of these traitorous Japanese "hounds," who are deeply hated by the people, are presently quite well protected and taken care of by their "old friends," the former underground agents. For example the well-known traitor of the earlier days, Chen Tze-min, was arrested but soon released.

In addition to the squeezing, looting and robberies, and the dozens of legal and illegal taxes people everywhere in the liberated areas today are again made to pay, a lot of extra money, ranging from CRB$200 to CRB$10,000, is extracted under the guise of "victory presentations," "safety taxes," and so on.

Officials To Blame

It is clear enough that the people are not to blame for these deplorable conditions. Also, the government cannot be held completely accountable for such misdeeds, since it remains in Chungking and the liberated areas for the time being may be "beyond the length of its whips." However, most of the fault does plainly lie with the corrupt bureaucracy. Under the foul inspiration of carnal desires, many misled members of the "Chung-Shan-clad class" seem to have directed their efforts into channels harmful to the people.

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Crime Wave Sweeps Kunming As New Regime Plans Reform

CHARLES J. CANNING

IN announcing the "Three Principles and Six Planks" of his platform, Yunnan's acting-governor, Li Tsung-huang, indicated his determination to employ only persons of talent. Later, in his public utterances on different occasions, Li bitterly attacked the spoils system and the evil practice of favoritism and nepotism in appointing government officials and assured the public that he would form a government of talents.

Since the final testing of the pudding is in the eating, it will be interesting to see how the acting-governor is carrying out his pledges. Only two months have passed since he assumed office, so it is still too early to pass judgement. However, a consideration of some of the officials appointed in October will give us an idea of the situation.

Party Men Appointed

The more important appointments made in October included Chen Yu-k'o, mayor of Kunming; Wu Sheng-wu, secretary-general of the Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Yunnan Provincial Government; and Chang Lu, magistrate of Kunming Hsien.

Mayor Chen is a native of Yunnan, graduate of the first class of the Central Party Affairs School attached to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters. For some time he was director of the Yunnan Min Kuo Yih Pao, official organ of the Yunnan Provincial Kuomintang and director of the propaganda department of the Yunnan Kuomintang.

Like Mayor Chen, the other three have all received special training in the Party Affairs School, the Central Training Corps or the Central Military Academy. They are professional party functionaries. That party men are gaining the upper hand should cause no surprise to anyone who has followed the situation closely.

Time and again, Acting-Governor Li has stressed the importance of building up a new Yunnan on the basis of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's San Min Chu I and has driven home the urgent necessity of making the Kuomintang and the government into one indivisible body. In the words of the acting-governor, "the Kuomintang and the government must act as one man." Under such circumstances it is therefore only to be expected that active party functionaries should have been appointed to key posts in the new political set-up.

Here the question naturally arises: Were the predecessors of these new officials members of the Kuomintang? Certainly they were members. But with the dismissal of Governor Lung Yun, they have become the down-and-outers. Their successors are a particular type of professional party functionary, experienced and capable of anything.

A New Yunnan

From the first, Li set before his assistants the task of building a brand-new Yunnan. For this purpose, he thought it necessary to introduce a new spirit and a new atmosphere. Since then he has delivered a series of pep talks to government officials, to various civic bodies and to the public at large.

The policy he intends to follow was outlined in his "Three Principles and Six Planks" platform which he enunciated as his guide in ruling the province. The three principles are: 1-Being just and fair; 2-Influencing people by sincerity; 3-Setting a personal example to others. The six planks read: 1-Unity of purpose; 2-Concentration of strength; 3-Employment of persons of talent; 4-Public supervision of government finance; 5-Comparing the reputation with the facts; 6-Rewarding the good and punishing the evil.

No one would question the soundness and importance of these principles and planks. But to the western student of politics, they sound more like the preachings and precepts of a moralist than a statement of government policy by a responsible government official.

At the weekly memorial service held on the morning of October 22, 1945, at the auditorium of the Yunnan Provincial Government, Li delivered a long lecture on the subject of "building up a new Yunnan." According to this speech, the building should begin with the straightening out of home affairs.

Li said:

"The most important and basic step toward building up a new Yunnan is the straightening out of home affairs, which begins with cultivating oneself and governing one's family. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen stated that the best Chinese political philosophy is the Great Learning (one of the Four Books; the others being the Doctrine of the Mean, the Discourses of Confucius and the Works of Mencius), which starts with enquiring into the nature of things and proceeds step by step to extending knowledge to the principles which underlie all things, to promoting sincerity, to regulating the heart, to cultivating oneself, to governing one's family, to ruling a country and finally to tranquillizing the world. This kind of political philosophy is the exclusive property of the Chinese nation and can be understood only by Chinese people...."

This kind of political philosophy is extremely difficult for the average government official to understand. An American-educated professor at the National Southwest Associated University frankly admitted that he could make neither heads nor tails of this particular Chinese school of political thought, and he wondered how it could help settle such pressing problems as mass unemployment, rising prices, banditry, industrial crises and demobilization.

Law, Order and Opium

Since the dismissal of Governor Lung Yun and the assumption of garrison duties by the Central Government's 5th Army, preservation of law and order has been a delicate and complex problem. Blackmailing, extortion, armed robbery and kidnapping have increased greatly. The chief-of-staff of the newly-established Yunnan Provincial Garrison Command revealed recently that during the latter half of October "more than 10 cases" of armed robbery occurred in normally peaceful Kunming. Eleven cases, he said had been solveed by November 6.

The most remarkable thing about these robberies is that almost all the robbers were men in uniform carying tommyguns, light machineguns or pistols. In several cases the robbers were reported to be using jeeps for transportation. Several cases occurred in the down-town district in broad daylight.

Open extortion has been frequent in the suburbs. Villagers and vegetable vendors on their way to city markets early in the morning often were stopped by armed gangsters in uniform who, under the pretext of searching for "contraband," would go through the pockets of passers-by and take Fapi and other valuable articles.

In view of the gravity of the situation, local authorities have set up a new organ named "Army-Police Inspection Office" to coordinate the work of the local garrison and police in combating crimes. Kunming has been divided into several districts, each under the command of an army officer who is held responsible for preservation of peace and order in his district.

The wearing of uniforms, American G. I. clothing and unauthorized possession of firearms have been prohibited. Many students of the National Southwest Associated University, who formerly served with U.S. forces as interpreters, have been arrested for wearing G. I. clothing distributed to them by the government. Many poor interpreter-students have little clothing other than their G. I. uniforms.

At a recent joint meeting of army and government leaders it was unanimously decided to sell to the Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Provincial Government at two-thirds the market price the opium that has been seized and confiscated by the army and police as a means of raising funds to be used as rewards for curbing crimes.

In this connection, it is interesting to recall that Acting-Governor Li, who is concurrently Commissioner of the Bureau of Civil Affairs, said, upon the occasion of his assumption of the latter office, that the extermination of the opium evil and the completion of local self-government in Yunnan were the two basic tasks of the Bureau of Civil Affairs.

Whether the purchasing of opium by the Civil Affairs Bureau is part of this much-advertised opium suppression program nobody knows. The interesting thing about it all is what the Bureau is going to do with the opium it has bought from the army and police. The Bureau would be losing a great deal of good money if it burned the opium. How long the Bureau can afford to carry on this kind of money-losing business is anybody's guess.

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LYCEUM THEATRE

Indian Student Riots Mark I.N.A. Trial

By E. LEOPOLD RISSIN

AS student disturbances again break out in India, it is perhaps an appropriate time to re-examine the position of Subhas Chandra Bose, who although dead, has as much influence over the youth of India as he ever enjoyed in his life time. Bose's salutation of "Jai Hind", which throughout the war came from Radio Tokyo, has been transplanted to his native soil.

To understand the reasons for the present disturbances in Calcutta on the occasion of the trial for treason of the I.N.A. men, we must try to draw a parallel. Suppose George Washington, after having failed to win American independence from Britain, became 'Netaji' or 'Leader' of a group of American colonists who collaborated with the French in a war against Britain. And suppose France had lost the war and American independence had been lost on the field of battle. Washington then would have been brought up for trial in Boston and accused of treason against King George III of England because he collaborated with autocratic France. Would the attitude of the average Bostonian be very different from that of the average student in Calcutta? Would not the Bostonians protest that the supporters of Washington were fighting for the independence of the 13 colonies first, and that his cooperation with the French was but incidental? That in a nutshell is an explanation of the recent events in Calcutta. The university students who participated in the rioting were not demonstrating in favor of Japan, just as the American colonists had no more love for the French than did the English themselves. Indians see in the I.N.A. men a group that was willing to sacrifice its all for Indian independence; that they should be Japanese collaborationists is a secondary point in Indian eyes. From the Indian standpoint therefore, it seems highly singular that a British court should pass sentence on any man for having committed treason against the Indian people. In a free and independent India, the Indian people would be as harsh in their treatment of the I.N.A. men as would any British court today, but in the present case, the Indians feel that only they themselves have the right to pass judgment.

To the British plaint that the I.N.A. fought shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese, the Indians will reply that the I.N.A. saw action only on the Indo-Burmese front and that it participated in no other campaign of the Japanese against the United Nations, for the I.N.A. troops were not used against either the United States or China. But assistance by the I.N.A. to the Japanese on the Indo-Burmese front, the British argue, was of help to the Japanese in the war against the United Nations as a whole. The Indian reply to this is that the I.N.A. men considered Indian independence more important than any Japanese victory. That is how the question stands to-day.

Native Son

It is well to remember that Subhas Chandra Bose was a Bengali, and had himself attended Calcutta University. Later he became President of the Indian National Congress, being re-elected for a second term in 1939. To the Indians no such person could ever be classified as a common puppet out for personal gain. And Calcutta, as the leading metropolis of Bose's home state, could not see in her favorite native son any streak of treason. Long before the Pacific war Bose openly said that he considered Gandhi and Nehru to be too moderate and impractical in dealing with the British. Bengal has always been the hotbed of Indian nationalism, where only a spark is needed to set off an explosion. To the average Indian Bose is no more guilty of treason than are Gandhi or Nehru. Gandhi and Nehru chose passive resistance, while Bose believed in a direct onslaught on British power. But like Gandhi and Nehru, Bose was dedicated to an independent India, subservient to no foreign power, whether Britain or Japan. It so happened that Bose out of political expediency had to make friends of Britain's enemies, and vice versa. The I.N.A. men were therefore not following Hirohito or Tojo but were given orders by, and owed allegaince to, Bose alone as leader of the direct action party in India. The Indians considers this to be no crime, just as they would argue that the Americans would not consider George Washington to have committed treason by using French troops on American soil. There is always a danger in drawing historical parallels but perhaps the similarity between the triangles of Washington, Britain and France in 1778, and that of Bose, Britain and Japan in 1941, will add to one's appreciation of the case.

Gandhi's View

But the most interesting aspect of the trials is the fact that even Gandhi has appealed for their release on humanitarian grounds. One will recall that Gandhi, early in the European war, stated that a victory of Nazi Germany would be a calamity for the world. Yet here he is defending pro-Japanese collaborators. Gandhi has shown that he himself would rather undergo imprisonment than incite bloodshed and that he is in every way opposed to the use of force against Britain. If the moralist Gandhi comes out in support of the I.N.A. men, then Britain's best course would be to treat them with undue leniency. The Indians do not deny that they cooperated with the Japanese, However most of them see things in much the same light as an Indian friend, who asked me: "Who is a greater traitor, an Indian officer pledging allegiance to George VI as Emperor of India, or an Indian officer pledging allegiance to Subhas Chandra Bose in his fight to liberate India?" This view may be somewhat narrow, but you can't stop an Indian from thinking what he will.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Marshall Appointment Welcomed Here

THE appointment last Tuesday of General of the Army George C. Marshall, recently resigned U.S. Chief of Staff and former head of the Russian, British, American Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, as "special envoy to China with the rank of ambassador" indicated that the White House at last has realized the seriousness of the situation in China and has seen the necessity of moving quickly and on the highest levels.

Local circles pointed out that General Marshall's excellent record of cooperation with the Russians would be especially valuable in China where a satisfactory solution must necessarily include Russian participation.

It is hoped that General Marshal will be able to bring some order and method to the various negotiations now going on in Chungking between the Communist and Central Government representatives and the talks between Central Government representatives and Russian negotiators in both Chungking and Moscow.

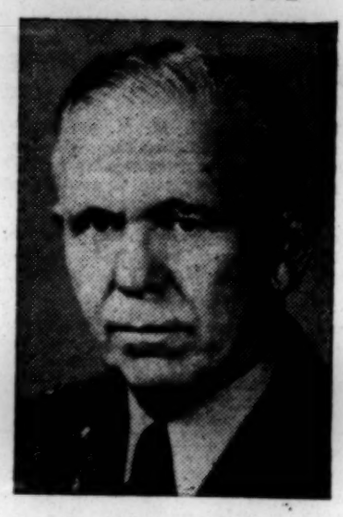
The fact that General Marshal, aside from his high stature, gained by the successful handling of the war, will retain his five star rank and also will have the title of "ambassador," indicates the importance Washington places upon the speedy settling of the "China problem." Further, General Marshal will outrank all American military and civil authorities in the Far East. He will be General Wedemeyer's superior, as well as head of the American State Department representation in China. This will give him sufficient authority to deal as he sees fit, his decisions being reviewed only by President Truman and possibly Secretary of State Byrnes.

If his negotiations should develop into a tri-partite affair, with China, Russia and America involved, he will be on equal footing with any representatives the former two countries might name and also will be able to put into action the American part of any decisions reached; he could even order the removal of American forces from China, or for that matter, could prolong the length of their stay.

Meanwhile, the civil war settled down during the past week to a series of maneuvers and countermaneuvers, with Nationalist troops rushing towards Mukden from their penetration of the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan at the rate of about 30 miles per day.

Reports from the Communist capital at Yenan gave little indication of Communist military plans. Although Yenan spokesmen originally predicted that a major stand would be made at Chinhsien, some 125 miles southwest of Mukden, the town fell without resistance on November 24. Communist troops having withdrawn in the direction of Mukden, where a major battle is now expected.

NEW U.S. ENVOY



Gen. George C. Marshall

On November 22 Nationalist troops occupied Hulutao, ice-free southern Manchurian port, following the withdrawal of Communist forces. Earler, well-intrenched Communist troops had refused to allow seaborne Nationalist troops to land. The port facilities were virtually intact and may be used for disembarking troops, providing American transports are made available.

Local Crime Wave Continues Unabated

SHANGHAI's winter crime wave continued unabated last week, with local papers devoting increased space to reports of robberies, murders, kidnapings and other crimes.

As pointed out in last week's issue of the Review, the city's criminal element, which had been remaining fairly inactive during the first months following the liberation, has now begun to reach its normal stride. The situation is presently extremely dangerous, since cold weather and its attendent hardships upon the unemployed is fast arriving. On Monday the China Press appealed for more effective crime prevention on the part of the City Government, saying that most of the city's bad elements were now armed with old Japanese weapons.

While several attempts at armed robberies and blackmail were thwarted by police intervention last week, many other crimes were successfully carried out and, to date, have not been solved.

During one day last week seven armed robberies, netting a total of more than CNC$3,000,000 and miscelleneous other loot, were successfully carried out.

On Wednesday it was announced that the City Police Department would augment its crime detection and prevention forces with stricter and longer curfew hours—from 12:00 midnight to 6:00 a.m.—and with various mobile mounted police patrols, including pony patrols in the Western District and bicycle and motor patrols in other areas.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

DR. T. F. TSIANG, CNRRA Director, MR. ROY HENDRICKSON, UNRRA Deputy-Director, and MR. BENJAMIN KIZER, UNRRA China Office Director, who have toured Kwangsi, Hunan, and Kwantung provinces, arrived in Shanghai from Peiping by plane last week. They stated that they wanted to inspect the city outskirts, hospitals, charity organizations, and industrial plants during their stay here. Mr. Roy Hendrikson will return to America via Manila after a short time.

GENERAL HU CHUNG-NAN, commander-in-chief of the first war zone and veteran anti-communist strategist, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the communist suppression campaign in North China, communist sources declared.

GENERAL TANG EN-PO, Commander of the Third War Area Army and concurrently Garrison Commander in the Nanking-Shanghai area, accompanied by GENERAL CHU CHI-TANG, left Chungking for Shanghai this week.

High Commissioner PAUL V. McNUTT arrived in Manila last week.

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, arrived in Shanghai from Chungking recently.

MR. WU SHAO-SHU, Deputy Mayor of Shanghai has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Central Government, according to Chungking reports.

The most probably successor to Mr. Wu will be MR. T. K. HO, formerly Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

MR. J. R. JONES, M. A., barrister-at-law and formerly of Shanghai, will return to the Far East to take up his residence and practice in Hongkong, it was reported last week.

Mr. Jones was well known here as a scholar and became popular as Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Leading Chinese leftist writers, such as KUO MO-JO, LAO SHE-SU, and MAO TUN sent a letter to Pearl Buck, well-known American author, protesting against any intervention on the part of the United States in the civil war.

Delegates from various Protestant denominations will meet in Shanghai in January in order to discuss the future of foreign missions in China and relief measures planned for the destitute areas, DR. FRANK T. CARTWRIGHT, special delegate froom the Foreign Missions Conference of North America stated last week. Dr. Cartwright had frequent talks with the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek prior to his announcement. The Generalissimo favored christian activities in every city and also speedy unification of all missionary organisations, Dr. Cartwright declared.

Lieutenant-General A. C. WEDEMEYER, Commanding General of the United States Forces, China Theater,

Shakey Foundation

Lieutenant-General GEORGE S. STRATEMEYER, Commanding General, United States Air Forces, China Theater, Major-General D. L. WEART, Commanding General, Shanghai Base Command, and many other high-ranking American officers were guests at a receiption given by Mayor CHIEN TA-CHUN and members of the Shanghai joint Service Committee for Allied forces at the Comluck Restaurant. General Wedemeyer, responding to the toasts of the Chinese hosts, expressed confidence that China will master all present difficulties as she has overcome all difficulties in the past.

Dr. HU SHIH, with his colleagues of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference, were the guests of honor at a reception given by the China Institute. It was further reported that Dr. Hu Shih, President of the Peiping National University, has been proposed for an honorary degree at Cambridge.

M. GEORGES EGAL, son of M. Roderick Egal, Shanghai delegate of the French Committee of National Liberation during the war, arrived in Shanghai from Paris by plane. He was accompanied by MM. Raymond Willoquet and Guy Arnault.

Dr. WANG SHIH-CHIEH, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Envoy Plenipotentiary for the exchange of ratifications of the new Chinese-Netherlands treaty.

Mr. HSU TAO-LIN, has resigned from his post as Director of the Department of Political Affairs of the Executive Yuan.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

Sino-French negotiations regarding the status of Chinese nationals in Indo-China are reported drawing to an end with an amicable settlement in view. Chinese will probably be permitted to operate their own newspapers and to form associations. Furthermore, the former French railway between Haiphong and Kunming will be divided into two parts. The southern part within Indo-China will be put under joint Sino-French control, whereas the northern section within Yunnan will become Chinese property. It is also reported that Haiphong, in Northern Indo-China might be made a free port.

The local public has been reminded that a rigid curfew between midnight and 5:00 a.m. will be enforced from December 1, 1945 to March 15, 1946. Persons without proper passes found in the streets will be rounded up by the police.

According to Chinese reports General Hsiao Keh, communist commander, was killed in street fighting inside Paotou on November 13.

High-ranking American commanders and diplomats were reported having left for Chungking, where they will confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The party consisted of U.S. Under-Secretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates, Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and Edwin Pauley, of the Repatriation Commission.

The local City Government will establish a Press Bureau in the Secretariat of the Municipal Government. Mr. Chu Hsu-pei, editor of Shih Shih Sin Pao has been appointed chief of the new organization.

Twenty Japanese war criminals, probably involved in the Hankow atrocities, were brought to Shanghai in a U.S. Army transport from Hankow.

Refusing to act as a political commentator on the policy of the United States, Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commanding-General of the United States Forces in the China Theater, declared at a press conference this week that there were no American troops north of Shanhaikwan. General Wedemeyer further declared that Manchuria was automatically taken out of his military sphere when Soviet Russia entered the war. As regards the reorganization of the Chinese forces, the general said that an American military advisory group would help in this respect and that it was planned to equip 39 Chinese divisions with American material. Twenty divisions had been already equipped while the remaining 19 divisons had received advance consignments.

General Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist leader, left Chungking for Yennan on November 25. It was reported that he intended to contact communist leaders in the red capital and to return with communist representatives to the scheduled peace talks in Chungking. Communist spokesmen, however, appeared to be noncommittal on this point and doubted whether the talks would be resumed.

Promulgating regulations for the punishment of traitors and collaborators, the Chinese Government specified that an exception would be made when the persons involved had helped the Government in one way or another.

Revealing the huge outlay of the United States in China and the Philippines from July 1940 to June 1945, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace stated that US$986,000,000 had been spent in China and US$245,000,000 in the Philippines. During the same period the United States received $149,000,000 from China and $138,000,000 from the Philippines, mostly paid by the Army. It was further stated that these figures included gold transactions as well.

Great numbers of American fighters and transport planes amounting to about 700 left the India—Burma Theater of war last week. In a huge mass flight, these planes hopped over the Burmese mountains presumably in order to contact Chinese national forces, according to an Associated Press report. The flight had been ordered by the U.S. War Department, according to some sources, and the planes are reported to have been destined to the three aerodromes in the Greater Shanghai Area, which includes Nanking.

A huge UNRRA appropriation bill amounting to US$550,000,000 was passed by the Senate appropriation subcommittee, which threw out the amendment banning UNRRA's financial assistance to countries not permitting free investigation into the use made of such funds.

Shipping between Hongkong and Shanghai was resumed this week when the first ship, S. S. Yung Sang, left Hongkong for Shanghai.

The Chinese Government has issued orders to military commanders at all points not to detain or molest UNRRA trucks carrying supplies into communist controlled territories, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Director of the China National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, stated at a press conference. He further related that he was approached during his stay in Chungking by Madame Sun Yat-sen with a list of medical supplies intended for shipment into communist controlled territories.

A list of war criminals prepared by Chinese authorities has been received at General MacArthur's Headquarters. It was reported that the list contained only about a dozen or more names contrary to rumors that it would contain about 300 names.

The delegates of 51 nations met in London to begin the work of constructing the United Nations Organization on the basis of the architectural plan prepared by the Preparatory Commission during the past two months.

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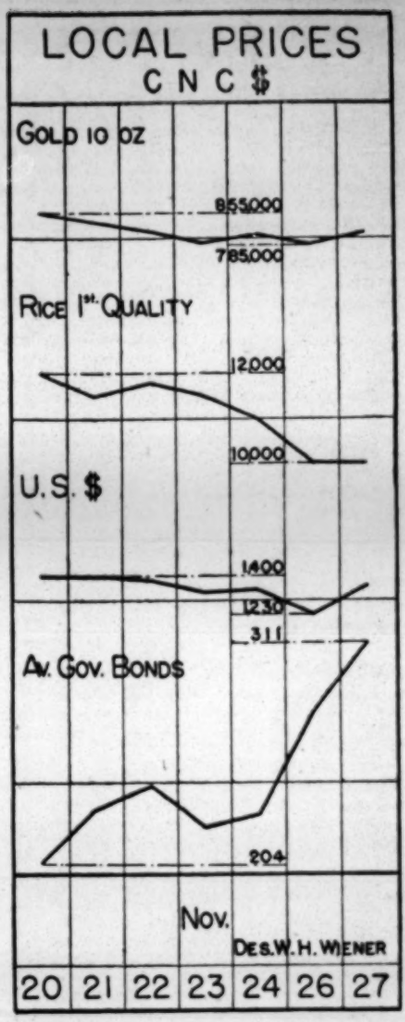
All Market Commodities Register General Decline

THERE was a general decline in markets during the week ending November 24th. To the consumers, particularly salaried people, the situation is decidedly welcome although it may not be such a pleasing picture to traders and producers. Even to producers and traders, an easier but steadier market should not be regarded as detrimental to their interest in that the replacement cost of their stocks or raw materials would naturally be somewhat lower. In relation to the gold market, selling pressure from Tientsin is said to be still heavy, as the recent fixation of the F.R.B. ratio at five to one continued to give operators in Tientsin a good margin of profit by conducting selling operations in Shanghai. Another explanation is that merchants in Shanghai are now turning their attention to imports and are selling gold as a means of financing import orders. However, this explanation does not sound very logical unless it is understood that merchants are exchanging gold bars for U.S. notes which are now being used as media of payment for imports. A more plausible explanation is the comparatively tight money situation which compelled business people to sell gold bars to obtain the necessary funds. It is very likely that the gold market may witness some further drop as a result of selling pressure; but in view of the high gold prices in Chungking, Kunming and Sian, we should expect a steadier market in the near future. During the week quotations for U.S. dollars, being influenced by the gold market also ranged lower, averaging $1338 as against $1422 during the previous week. But the percentage decline is much smaller than that of gold bars, on account of a steady demand from importers, and in spite of the large supply coming from foreign sources.

The black market for shares was hard hit by a municipal government order which bans all trading in securities. But there were still illicit and irregular dealings in some of the leading stocks with lower rates than those of last week. The black market rates on Saturday were as follows;

Wing On Textile	CNC$425.
Wing On Co.	315.
Mayar Silk	285.
Sing Kwang (Smart Shirts)	26.
Ewo Mills	1490.
Dockyards	1900.
Paper Industries	340.

Turning to the commodity market, there was a decline all round, but coal and cotton yarn declined only slightly. However, the price for coal brickettes was much higher than that in the previous week. In view of the increasing seasonal demand for household use in the expectant hard winter, the drop in the price of coal is all the more significant; and this can be explained by no other factor than that more plentiful supplies are arriving from the north as a result of the resumption of coal shipments from the Kailan mines. The contributing factors are the possible arrivals of coal from Taiwan and even Indo-China in the not too distant future. This again goes to show that the entire question of commodity price stabilization hinges more on the proper solution of the transportation problem than on anything else. It is reported that the Government is bending every effort to increase shipping facilities both on the sea and on inland waterways, particularly between coastal ports and on the Yangtze. It is said that some 30 ships, varying from 3000 to 9000 tons, have been purchased from America, and are already on their way here. The American army and navy will transfer as a donation to China some ninety shiploads of surplus war supplies, comprising mostly rice, wheat and building materials. At the same time the UNNRA ships are expected to bring to this country some time next month considerable quantities of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessities. These reports are certainly very encouraging, and undoubtedly have influenced the local market to a great extent. The course of events during the past week seems to open a new vista in the economic field. Economic recovery, at last, appears to be gradually drawing nearer and slowly coming into sight, although it is not around the corner by a long shot.



Gold and U.S. dollar notes quotations during the period under review displayed a downward trend with a slight firming up registered towards the end of the period.

The lower gold bar rates were partly explained as the outcome of speculative operations on the part of North China merchants and partly as the result of local transactions in connection with greater stringency of the local money market. Whatever the cause may be, however, the public will benefit from lower prices and from any slight indication of approaching normalcy.

Another satisfactory development might be seen in the downward trend of rice prices which apparently reacted to better supply conditions.

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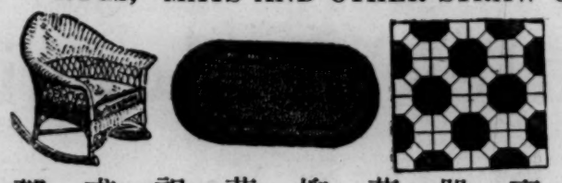

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New Rent Law Hits Key Money Racket

AFTER weeks of heated debates in local correspondence columns passing judgment upon the rent and housing scandal in Shanghai the authorities have promulgated regulations destined to control housing conditions and to settle rental disputes.

The new Housing and Rental Control Committee of the City of Shanghai will file registrations of lease agreements effected either before or after the enforcement of the new rules. If the lessor should fail to register with the committee, the lessee can do so.

The most interesting rule, however, deals with key money. No lessor is entitled to collect, apart from the rent, key money either openly or in disguised forms, such as advance payment, which has been restricted to two months' rent. If, in violation of this rule, key money has been paid, the lessee may file action in the court for the recovery of the money paid.

Rentals shall be computed exclusively in terms of Chinese national dollars and shall be calculated on the basis of the original rent, if such a rent has been agreed upon before August 13, 1937, by multiplying by 60 the amount of the original rent in the case of business premises, and by multiplying by 40 the original amount in the case of residential premises. Where the parties concerned are not able to produce any agreement concluded before August 13, 1937, or when the agreement was made after that date, rentals shall be calculated in proportion to the assessed value of like premises situated in similar districts.

Another important set of rules deal with the conditions of eviction: e.g. the lessor can only terminate the lease if the lessee has not paid rent for such a time that the arrears accumulated amount to over the sum of two months' rent after deduction of the deposit of rent. Furthermore, the lessor may terminate the lease if he requires repossession for the purpose of self-occupation if and when certified by the Committee. The fore-going regulation has been modified, however, by the additional rule that such re-possed premises shall not be left unused under lock and key and shall not be re-let within the course of one year.

All rental disputes arising out of lease agreements shall be enforceable by the City Government of Shanghai and shall be submitted to the Executive Yuan for registration.

Although these rules should protect that much harassed creature, the tenant, it remains to be seen, however, whether the big realty companies here will submit to the rulings of the Committee or if their versatile lawyers will succeed in twisting the regulations to such a degree that a mere semblance of law might result.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Committee for the Examination of Enemy and Puppet Properties in the Shanghai area has decided to return the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd. to its owner.

Eleven ships, ranging from 1000 to 1500 tons, have been taken over by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company from the Japanese East Asia Sea Transport Company.

The Kailan Mining Administration has been restored to its owners: Lanchow Mining Company and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. Mr. C. C. Wang and Mr. W. Pryor have been appointed Joint Chief Managers by the two owning companies.

Chinese merchants are free again to deal in bristles, tung oil, tea, raw silk, and wool, the principal items of Chinese foreign trade, according to an announcement of the Shanghai Customs House.

Depositors in American banks have been allowed by the American Government to withdraw freely if their deposits are less than US$500. Those having banking accounts amounting to more than US$500 have to send in applications. Chinese merchants having deposits in American banks are reported to have sent in applications asking for the unfreezing of their funds.

Nineteen cotton mills in Shanghai are operating again since being taken over from the Japanese by the Wartime Production Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

With a total of 193,285 spindles and 3871 weaving machines, these mills represent valuable industrial assets.

The newly created Supreme Economic Council dissolved the War Production Board and the War Transport Board according to Chungking reports.

The Tayeh Iron and Coal Mines are being overhauled for operation, according to Mr. Lu Li-ching, Commissioner of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for Kiangsi.

The miners are returning to work and its hoped that that the mines will resume operation by the end of the year.

The iron mines in particular will start operation as soon as the necessary machines arrive from the United States and Japan.

The North China Power Company has been handed over to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The Shanghai Chartered Accountants Association has recommended three principles for the conversion of companies' capital from C.R.B. notes into Chinese national currency, the Association suggested that capital originally in fapi and later converted into C.R.B. currency which was never increased or reduced should be restored to its original fapi basis. Capital originally in fapi and later converted into puppet currency and increased in C.R.B. currency should be reconverted into fapi on the basis of the net value of the company's property. If this net value covers the recorded C.R.B. capital, the original C.R.B. capital should be converted in Chinese national currency; if it does not cover the amount, the deficits should be paid up in fapi by the interests holders, or the capital should be reduced. Capital originally in C.R.B. currency should be converted according to the above-mentioned two regulations.

The provisional rulings governing application for release of blocked foreign exchange assets, as announced by the Central Bank of China on September 6, 1941, still remain effective, according to instructions received from the Ministry of Finance.

The Alien Property Administration returned a total of 13 steamships to British and American shipping companies. The list of foreign firms receiving some of their ships includes Shanghai Dock Company, Butterfield and Swire, Wheelock and Company, Mollers and Company, and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

The Shanghai City House Renting Bureau has issued a set of detailed regulations to be observed by all local landlords. It is to be expected that the ill-famed local rent racket will be brought under control shortly since all disputes on house renting must be submitted to the House Renting Bureau for settlement.

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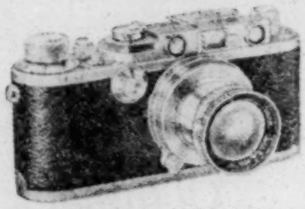

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

American War Aims

THE WORLD OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS *by Sumner Welles. Columbia University Press, New York,* 1943. *US$ 1.75, 121 pps. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

THIS is a wartime book and as such had an important part to play in the war of ideas. It could have been also called "The American War Aims" but that evidently would be committing the State Department to the views expressed, which wouldn't have been playing cricket. Only four out of the 12 speeches included in the book belong to the pre-war period, all the rest are war productions and as such interesting to people who were cut off from world news for four years. Later, in the same year the book was published, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles resigned his post due, it seems, to disagreements on questions of policy with Cordell Hull, now retired.

Being one of the most prominent exponents of the "Good Neighbor" policy the ex-Under-Secretary speaks, in a large part of the book, as the spokesman of the American family of Nations—which he calls one of the models of international co-operation. And the wartime action of Central and South America and Canada, Argentina excepted, justified that policy to the hilt. It is to be hoped that now, with the Fascist and Nazi menaces removed, the unity of the Western Hemisphere will be as strong as in the war days that passed.

Economically, Welles is against all tariff and other economic barriers which he rightly considers as contributing factors to the chaos in Europe which preceded the rise of Hitler, Mussolini and all the other European "strong men." He warns American businessmen that in the post-war world they should renounce trade restrictions, for it is only by importing goods and services that American exports can be paid for—a truism which many businessmen tend to forget as time goes on. Internally, he is all for private initiative, while internationally, he is all for greater co-operation and co-ordination along economic as well as political lines, and an enlightened welfare economy. The word "security" represents the end upon which the hearts of men and women are everywhere set—security from mass destruction, from want, disease, starvation and freedom from fear. America through participation in a world organisation, must help to secure this, for "So long as any important part of the world is economically sick we cannot be well." And indeed the United States to-day is economically not in perfect health.

His political utterances have a strong Wilsonian accent and he quotes the late President several times. He too wanted, while the war was still on, a World Organisation to be set up which would plan for the future and which would not defend the status quo only like the League, but would be an elastic instrument of adjustment among nations. The new World Organisation should also, according to Welles, see to it that the purchasing power of the peoples of the world be increased and the problem of distributing goods among nations be solved more equitably. No more should there be over-production in one corner of the globe and famine in another. And it seems that this is what U.N.R.R.A. and other auxiliaries of the United Nations Organization are now trying to put into effect.

The Sumner Welles of the book is a staunch anti-isolationist, a man who fought the virus even when it was at its weakest during the war and who may now be counted upon to exert his full weight in the same good cause through the press, whatever his present political importance. His plans are logical, just and reasonable, and it is a pity that he was denied the opportunity to put his convictions into practice —for many men cannot practice what they preach, especially if it is on an international scale. Then we could have said that the Security Council was not set up in time and that in spite of his exhortations precious little was planned for the post-war periodo. As it is, he has his alibi and can now always say—I told you so!

This collection of speeches is a historical document of what were the official war aims while the war was on, and very soon we will see how much will be put into actual practice. It is a reference-book equally handy for the economist, historian, journalist, student of contemporary politics or any Shanghailander who wants to catch up on his four years' deafness and blindness and be up-to-date in politics. One thing that this book doesn't have is an index—and it needs one badly.

Uncle Saccharine

TOMORROW WILL SING—*By Edward Elliot. Armed Forces Edition. Reviewed by Antony Ullstein.*

"Tomorrow will sing" tells of how a good, helpful American bombardier teaches the good, patient Italian peasants the good, beneficial American way of life, incidentally meeting a good, beautiful girl and being almost foiled in his spreading of sunshine by a bad, spiteful young Fascist.

The book has a few authentic moments, but they hardly add up to a minute.

The Struggle Within

STRONGER THAN FEAR—*By Richard Tregaskis. New York, Random House,* 1945. 144 *pps, US*$2.00. *Reviewed by U. Sdobnikoff.*

RICHARD Tregaskis, War Correspondent, has seen action and was severely wounded at Cassino. He tells of the internal struggle that goes on in the mind of Captain Paul Kreider, the struggle between 'duty calls'—which spells danger, maybe death,—and thoughts of home, his wife and child, "the pseudo-logic that drives men backwards."

Paul Kreider, company commander in a small German town, wakes up one morning to spend the last two hours of his life fighting not so much the enemy, as himself; fighting against fear.

The captain is the father of his men. If he shows fear, the company, the platoons, the squads, every man will lie low and only move to go backwards. If they are to advance, he must ride his platoons, even his squads. He must stick his neck out.

Not to think of others (his wife and child), but only of himself, his life—a second in an aeon. A man lives but once, and he "had told himself that whatever happened he could always try to make of his life as much of a masterpiece as possible."

This thought helps Paul to fight for dignity and self-respect, not to drop flat at the whiz of the first shell, not to shout at the top of his voice, when all is still.

For two hours Captain Kreider fights himself and the enemy. He wins in both cases. He forgets fear and destroys a tank single-handed. The reward of the victory over himself is death. He is killed as he feels the hypnosis of his formula begin to fade out.

"Stronger than Fear" is read in one breath, is convincing and vivid, but there is a question mark at the end.

Plainly, this is not a book for soldiers to read in wartime.

In peace, yes.

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Santuau	Tienshui	Ichang
Kulangsu	Kweiyang	Hankow
Canton	Panhsien	Changsha
Swatow	Kunming	Changteh
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Wuchow	Chungking	Hengyang
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1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
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3.41	9.47	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.18	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	13.15	16.00			2.13	D	A			6.30	12.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24	11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	640.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,590.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A		13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A		12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG	D A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.80	11.04	18.28	A		10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING	D A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A		9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA	D A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A		8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN	D A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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